





## THE CITY COUNCIL.

Important Matters Disposed of Yesterday.

## THE FIRST-STREET ORDINANCE.

An Electric Franchise Granted the Main-Street Line-Lively Deeds on Electric-light Franchises — Routine Business.

The City Council met yesterday morning at the usual hour. There were only two absences, Councilmen Shuster and McLain, at the time the body was called to order.

A petition was presented by Councilman Summerland, on behalf of the property owners, asking that the "rock in the river" be blasted in order to widen the channel.

## CITY ENGINEER'S REPORT.

The City Engineer's report was presented. The action indicated was taken by the Council on the various recommendations embodied in the report, which was as follows:

As per order, I herewith present an ordinance of intention to sidewalk portions of San Fernando, Turner, Olive, First and Colido streets; also ordinances to grade and curveto Brooklyn avenue and First street. These ordinances were adopted.

I present a map of Eighth street, west of Pearl, and recommended that it be made official. Adopted.

I present special plans for the grading of Centennial street, between Temple street and Bellevue avenue. Adopted.

The question of the old bridge has been called to the fact that parties are taking gravel out of the official bed of the Los Angeles River within ten feet of the levee. This should not be permitted, as it might endanger the levees if large excavations are made near them. It has been the judgment that the existing ordinance prohibited excavations within fifty feet of the levees. I find, however, that the existing ordinance permits excavation within ten feet of the levees and I would therefore recommend that the ordinance be amended by inserting "fifty" in stead of "ten." Adopted.

I find that there is one lot on the line of the Central Interceptor street which will be necessary to procure the right-of-way, i.e., Lot 3, block 1, of the Newell & Spencer subdivision. The Sewer Committee called the attention of your honorable body to this matter some months ago, but through some oversight nothing has yet been done. It will be necessary to procure this right-of-way in order, in order to go on with the work of reconstruction.

In the matter of the approaches to the east end of the Aliso-Street bridge I would recommend that the Street Superintendent be instructed to bolt a 10x10-inch cap to the top of the levee piles and extend the floor from the end of the present bridge to the cap so placed. I also recommend that the Pacific Railroad Company be instructed to extend their bridge in a similar manner. Adopted.

## ASKS FOR MORE HELP.

The application of the City Tax and License Collector, asking permission to retain seven deputies during November, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The proceedings for the opening of Hoff street were ordered discontinued.

## PARK MATTERS.

The Park Commission, through a communication, notified the Council of the fact that the old commission had expired. The Council was requested to turn over to the new commission \$2500 now in the treasury to the credit of the old commission. The request was also made that \$5000 be transferred from some other fund to the Park Fund, and amount be paid out on the 1st of January at a future date. The employees of this department of the city government have not been paid and want their money. The matter was referred to the Finance Committee to report at the afternoon session.

## THE MAIN-STREET FRANCHISE.

The amended franchise of the Main Street and Agricultural Park Electric Street Railroad was read a third time and passed. An amendment was added, however, providing that girder side-bearing rails of forty pounds weight to the yard should be used. The franchise provides that work must commence within six months and be completed within twelve months.

The various recommendations of the Board of Public Works, as previously printed in THE TIMES, were adopted.

## FIRST-STREET ORDINANCE.

The ordinance for the opening of First street was placed upon final passage and carried, Councilmen Van Dusen and Sumland alone voting no.

The City Tax Collector reported the collection of \$35,677 during the week.

On motion of Councilman Shuster, Frick Bros. were given fifteen days longer time to complete the Beaudry-avenue and Pine-street sewers.

## MORE ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

On the recommendation of the Gas and Light Committee, three new lights were ordered placed at the intersection of Hawkins and Workman streets and Downey and Hayes streets in East Los Angeles.

A wooden crosswalk was ordered placed at the north line of Date street crossing Augusta, on motion of Councilman Summerland.

The report of the City Attorney was presented and the various recommendations disposed of, after which the Council adjourned for lunch.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

Promptly at 2 o'clock, President Frankenfeld called the Council to order, but as there was not a quorum present, the officer was started out to bring in any Councilman found about the building. Mr. Wirsching was caught in the cloakroom, and upon his arrival, the special order for 2 o'clock, was called up, but on motion of Councilman Brown, it was again postponed for three weeks.

## MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

The following message from the Mayor was then read:

To the Hon. Council of the City of Los Angeles—Gentlemen: On the 5th day of May, 1890, I called the attention of your honorable body to the fact that parties were continually settling on and improving portions of that tract of land known as the Abila tract and applying for City deeds thereto. At that time nothing seemed to have been done in the way of the proceedings ought to be instituted forthwith to ascertain what right, if any, the City has in this land before it is too late. Different attorneys who have examined only casually the title are of the opinion that it belongs to the City, but one attorney, Mr. Wirsching, has advised that he permits this matter to go by default. If your honorable body will now authorize me to direct the making of so much of an abstract as will be necessary to show in whom the title is vested, the matter shall be attended to before the present administration goes out of office.

The winter a large span of the bridge of the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Valley Railroad Company broke loose from its position and being carried down the river by the current precipitated itself against one of the piers of the Buena Vista-street bridge, nearly destroying the bridge and damaging it to such an extent that it could not be repaired. It was reported that the company was compelled to do at an expense of \$3329.11 to the contractor alone. Demand should be made on the company for the money paid to repair this bridge, and if the company refuses to pay the same, suit should be brought therefor. Every bridge crossing the river was endangered by this floating section of the Buena Vista-street bridge, with the result that it broken from its foundation against the Buena Vista-street bridge, would probably have carried every bridge with it in its career of destruction down the river. The supports of the company's bridge are placed in the center of the stream without regard to the current, which is diverted thereto, and the bridge itself is too weak and liable to be carried away by the current in times of high water. The payment by the company of the damage caused by a faulty construction of the bridge and in violation

of the ordinance authorizing its construction in that the ordinance requires the bridge to be constructed "with spans of 100 feet each across the official bed of the Los Angeles River, and with piers parallel with the course of said river, may induce them to use great precaution to prevent a recurrence of these accidents. The city was not at blame and should not lose the cost of repairing the bridge.

Under a contract entered into by your honorable body with J. D. Hooker, against my protest, sheetiron pipe is being laid on Second street to replace some of the pipe which contained part of the old iron ditch. The new pipe is being laid to replace that portion of the pipe along Second street, because there were breaks in the old pipe. (I call it old to distinguish it from the pipe now being laid, it being about three and a half years since it was laid—principally new pipe and sections of old pipe removed by Mr. Hooker.) The sheetiron pipe is not rust in the iron is not the cause of the leak in the pipe, the sections being sound and good and show for themselves, which had been patched up several times and continued to leak notwithstanding. The new pipe has been laid just as laid, and is being patched up with sheetiron and rubber bands to prevent it from leaking.

When he had concluded the reading, Councilman Bonsall said that he would place on record who would vote for such a franchise, and Presidents Frankenfeld and Councilman Shuster joined in the denunciation of the measure. During the progress of the debate, Councilman Summerland and Hamilton stepped to the rail to talk with Mr. Kline, president of the Angeles Lighting Company, who was in the audience. The two men exchanged a few words, and then Councilman Bonsall called attention to the fact, and asked that the members of the Council attend to business without consulting with outsiders, which brought out an angry retort from the members referred to, but this soon quieted again. When the gas-and-light advocates again came forward, the discussion was continued, and motion followed motion in rapid succession, the object of which was to escape a direct vote on the franchise as asked for. After debating the question for about an hour, Councilman Bonsall suddenly made a motion to adjourn until Wednesday, but was overruled, as though the decision could not be reached when the committee report was rejected and Councilman Bonsall finally moved that when the council adjourn it be to Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, which motion prevailed.

A number of bids were read and referred to the proper committees, and several unimportant reports were read and adopted.

The report of the Committee on Charter Revision and Amendment, as heretofore published in full in THE TIMES, was read, and President Frankenfeld referred the body to the report of the committee on the subject.

As per order, I herewith present an ordinance of intention to sidewalk portions of San Fernando, Turner, Olive, First and Colido streets; also ordinances to grade and curveto Brooklyn avenue and First street. These ordinances were adopted.

I present special plans for the grading of Centennial street, between Temple street and Bellevue avenue. Adopted.

The question of the old bridge has been called to the fact that parties are taking gravel out of the official bed of the Los Angeles River within ten feet of the levee. This should not be permitted, as it might endanger the levees if large excavations are made near them. It has been the judgment that the existing ordinance prohibited excavations within fifty feet of the levees. I find, however, that the existing ordinance permits excavation within ten feet of the levees and I would therefore recommend that the ordinance be amended by inserting "fifty" in stead of "ten." Adopted.

I find that there is one lot on the line of the Central Interceptor street which will be necessary to procure the right-of-way, i.e., Lot 3, block 1, of the Newell & Spencer subdivision. The Sewer Committee called the attention of your honorable body to this matter some months ago, but through some oversight nothing has yet been done. It will be necessary to procure this right-of-way in order, in order to go on with the work of reconstruction.

In the matter of the approaches to the east end of the Aliso-Street bridge I would recommend that the Street Superintendent be instructed to bolt a 10x10-inch cap to the top of the levee piles and extend the floor from the end of the present bridge to the cap so placed. They commenced to patch up the water one week and the other three and a half years. They commenced to patch up the new pipe in the same way that the old was patched up, namely, by a sheetiron band, beneath which cement was inserted. Of course the expansion and contraction of the iron and cold and cold weather, and the pipe would leak notwithstanding, but the Hooker people have removed this band as a failure—I saw the bands lying in the street myself when they had been discarded—and have substituted rubber beneath the sheetiron instead of cement, and the same thing has been done. The old pipe is still good. The contractors whom I requested to examine this old pipe to ascertain if it could be practically repaired at the time you had under consideration the contract with Mr. Hooker, informed me that the only trouble with the old pipe was that the iron had expanded and contracted, and that that was the trouble. One contractor told me that \$75 would repair it in the same manner in which Mr. Hooker is patching up his pipe, and another one estimated that it could be done for a sum not to exceed \$10, and neither one knew that the other had examined it, and the experiments made by the contractor were not made by the contractor. You will have, when Mr. Hooker gets through patching his pipe, just what I informed you could be obtained for a sum not to exceed \$100. Sheetiron pipe covered up with patches. If you expect anything else, now is the time to get it, before the pipe is covered up; therefore I call your attention to this at this time.

— HENRY T. HAZARD, Mayor.

Los Angeles, Nov. 17, 1890.

On the conclusion of the reading of the message Councilman Van Dusen moved that the Mayor be authorized to have an attorney of his own to represent him in the matter of the Abila tract, which motion prevailed after a short debate.

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The message was then ordered filed, Councilman Bonsall stating that in the matter of the Hooker pipe contract in the Woolen Mill ditch the work had not been accepted and would not be until it was satisfactory.

## SEWER RIGHT-OF-WAY.

The Hazard right-of-way was referred to a special committee, consisting of Councilmen Brown, Hamilton and Summerland, to view the property and assess the damage.

An ordinance accepting Los Angeles street from Ninth to Tenth streets, as a public street, was read and the report referred to the Board of Public Works.

A map of the extension of Eighth street, west of Pearl, was presented, and, on motion, the City Attorney was instructed to draft an ordinance making inference of the opening of Sixth street be delayed until an adjustment of the boundaries of Ward street is made.

Of M. E. C. Munday et al., asking a sidewalk be laid at Grand avenue and Twenty-third street.

## THE RAILROADS.

## THE RUSH OF EASTERN WINTER VISITORS.

## Departure of the Chicago Cable People—The First Shipment of Material for the Bell Line Today—Notes.

That this city is filling up with Eastern people there is no doubt, as any one can learn by visiting lodging houses and hotels. Six months ago rooms were plentiful all over the city, but it is hard to secure a good room in the heart of the city at the present time.

The Santa Fe company alone is bringing in from ninety to one hundred and fifty people a day, and a majority of them are here for the winter, while quite a number have come out to secure homes.

The Southern Pacific is also bringing Eastern people into the city, and the surrounding freight business is improving daily. Hundreds of families are bringing their furniture out here, which proves that they are coming to stay.

Capt. James E. White, general superintendent of the United States mail service, left Sacramento in a Southern Pacific special for this city and will arrive to-morrow. He is accompanied by quite a party. They will be here for a week.

The Los Angeles cable directors and officers, who have been here several days, will leave for Chicago Thursday and a meeting of the directors will be held on their arrival, and steps will be taken at once to begin improvements in this city.

Last night the cable company was passed through this city over the Southern Pacific from the East bound for San Francisco.

City Engineer Eaton and Capt. Birrell received telegram yesterday from B. Carr, at San Francisco, stating that contracts had been closed with the Pacific R. R. for the material for twenty-five miles of track, and the first shipment will be made to-morrow. The cost will be \$1000 per mile, or \$10,000 per mile, on cash basis, by which 10 to 15 per cent is saved. Mr. Carr telegraphs Capt. Birrell to "rush matters," and the captain says that he will see that no time is lost. Mr. Carr will arrive in the city early next week.

The new time card in effect on the Central Pacific does not affect the leading time of the overland trains from Los Angeles. Holders of second-class through tickets, however, now leave on the 12:45 p.m. train instead of on the 10:40 p.m., as heretofore. The change is a desirable one, as it not only takes passengers over the Sierras by daylight, but shortens the through time nearly twelve hours.

## AND STILL ANOTHER.

An Indorser on a New Damron Note Denies the Signature.

Another one of J. M. Damron's notes has turned up. A few days ago Vice-President Helmuth of the Farmers and Merchants Bank notified A. H. Dunlop, through his attorney, that there was a note for \$50 in the bank signed by Damron and indorsed by him.

Mr. Dunlop went to the bank, and declared that he knew nothing about the note. Mr. Helmuth informed him that he had just learned that he did not sign the note, and that it had been forged, and his presence was not required. The supposition is that Dunlop settled the note.

Lewis' Schoolhouse some time ago issued book-covers to the school children of this city and stated on the covers that prizes would be given. A large number of replies were received from the contestants, and the prizes have been awarded as follows:

First prize—Samuel Norton, No. 830 West Seventh street.

Second prize—Eugene Haskell, No. 482 Broadway.

Third prize—Alice Smith, No. 229 North Spring street.

Fourth prize—Mary Lewis, corner Temple and Patton street.

This difficulty was over by Councilman Bonsall reading the franchise asked for, which is as follows:

Section 1. The Los Angeles Electric Street Line-Lively Deeds on Electric-light Franchises — Routine Business.

Section 2. Such mastics poles and cross-arms (which shall be dressed and reasonably straight) as electrical appliances require, and which shall be erected under the regulations of the Board of Public Works of the City Council of the City of Los Angeles.

Section 3. This franchise is granted upon the further condition that the City of Los Angeles shall have the right to condemn and all poles of solid company, while used by said company, for the purpose of carrying or supporting all wires necessary for the operation of the fire alarm system of said city.

When he had concluded the reading, Councilman Bonsall said that he would place on record who would vote for such a franchise, and Presidents Frankenfeld and Councilman Shuster joined in the denunciation of the measure.

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## Vol. XVIII. .... No. 167

TUCSON now wants to have a chrysanthemum fair. What is the matter with a cactus fair, to begin with?

JUSTICE LOCKWOOD has resigned the office which he has disgraced. If he had not the hide of a rhinoceros, he would have resigned some time ago.

The election count is still proceeding slowly in San Francisco. The Story system of counting will probably have to be amended. It is the old, old Story.

If you have a decided opinion in regard to Sunday closing, and desire to make that opinion tell, don't forget to go to the polls today, as your vote may be needed.

AN ANONYMOUS correspondent of THE TIMES who signs himself "L. M. B." is of the opinion that the municipal reform movement is a Democratic scheme to win Republican votes.

As an instance of how small a change of votes contributed to the recent Democratic victories, it is stated that four Democratic Congressmen in Massachusetts are chosen by a total plurality of only 1168.

THE ordinande for the opening of First street has at length been passed, with an assessment district practically the same as that which has been advocated, reaching easily to within a short distance of Main street.

The election today is likely to be close. One advantage the Sunday closers will have is that those in favor of the movement will poll every vote they have, while many who do not side with them will not take the trouble to go to the polls.

LATEST returns show that the First and Second Congress districts have probably gone Democratic, thus leaving California four Republican Congressmen, as before. In view of recent Eastern events, this must be considered as doing pretty well.

THE election being over Frank Pixley returns to his old occupation of adulterating Mr. Stanford and censuring the Republican party in the State in general, and certain journals in particular, for their attitude toward that citizen. Pixley certainly tries hard to earn his stipend.

ANOTHER startling railroad rumor comes from Kansas city this morning, to the effect that Jay Gould has acquired control of the Santa Fé system. Where there is so much smoke there must be fire. Perhaps the embarrassments of Baring Brothers have induced them to part with their Atchison holdings.

SENATOR SHERMAN thinks that the Democratic victories in the East are largely attributable to the women. His theory is that when they found prices higher, and were told that the rise was caused by the new tariff, they exercised their influence on the men to such a degree that the men voted in accordance with the women's wishes. The Senator was probably joking.

LOCAL Democrats will be fully justified in ignoring the arrangements made for the primaries by those in charge of the machinery, which are so palpably in the interest of a few. Unless they do so, they cannot expect any support from independent voters. There is no objection to a few good Democrats in the city offices, provided they are able and honest men, but we don't want any Boss Buckley business in Los Angeles.

A DISPATCH from Lawrence, Kan., this morning, announces that four hundred colonists have left that place for Lower California, where they will establish a cooperative colony. It is to be hoped that they will meet with more success than has attended other previous ventures in that line. They are said to be well-equipped, and Lower California is certainly a big improvement over Kansas in climate, and, as far as many of the valleys are concerned, in productiveness. In this connection, it is a noteworthy fact that most of the immigration to the coast at present seems to be going to the north and south of us. Probably false ideas of the costliness of our lands, arising from boom conditions, is one of the main reasons for this. It should be the first object of California immigration agencies to teach outsiders that lands may now be had in this section at very reasonable prices.

## SECRETARY PROCTOR'S REPORT.

Secretary of War Proctor has made his annual report, a digest of which will be found in our telegraph columns. A large portion of it is quite interesting reading, even to non-military readers.

The Secretary approves of the new system of promotion lineally throughout each arm of the service which was inaugurated last month, also for the provision for promotion by examination of all officers below the rank of major, the tendency of which, he believes, will be to increase the zeal and industry of young officers. The old system of promotion was more adapted to large armies and times of war.

Arrangements have been made to secure greater certainty of justice to enlisted men when brought before courts-martial. Summary courts have also been instituted for the trial of petty offenses, the result of which has already been seen in a falling-off in the number of military courts held. Another gratifying feature of the service during the past year is the large decrease in the number of desertions, which have fallen off 24 per cent. during the year, and 40 per cent. during the past month. Several arrangements have been made to make the enlisted soldier's lot more comfortable one. Enlistments will still be made for five years, but after one year's service a soldier is permitted, in time of peace, to purchase his discharge for a moderate sum. The diet of the soldier has also been improved.

The Secretary enlarges upon the urgent necessity for coast defenses of permanent character and recommends a yearly appropriation for that purpose. An increased appropriation by the Federal Government to the National Guard is another suggestion.

Among other miscellaneous recommendations is one for an appropriation to make a thorough exploration of Alaska by a military detachment.

Our army is small, but high-priced. All Americans will be glad to learn that it is steadily improving both in character and effectiveness.

## A NEW USE FOR GRAPES.

New methods of utilizing the products of our orchards and vineyards are being constantly introduced. The shipment of dried wine grapes was only commenced a year ago, but it has already proved a great success and has had a decided effect on the price of grapes this year. Now, a commencement is about to be made in the manufacture of grape syrup on a large scale at Fresno, where a company has established works, from which it is expected that 20,000 gallons of syrup will be turned out this year and much more next year. Grapes of any kind, as long as they have not soured, are used by the company. The juice is reduced to a fluid, carrying sixty-five per cent. of sugar, which is used in coloring and giving body to other wines, mainly sherries and port. It finds a ready market at figures ranging from 40 to 50 cents a gallon.

When the time arrives that we carefully utilize every product of the orchard and vineyard, as they do in the older countries of Europe, our fruit lands will be worth more than they are now, and fruit-growers will be better off. They say an American family wastes enough food to feed a French family. A California fruit-grower certainly wastes enough of his product to pay his taxes, and perhaps his grocery bills besides.

## AN OUTRAGEOUS ATTEMPT.

There was a disgraceful scene in the Council yesterday, when an outrageous fifty-years' franchise to the Los Angeles Electric Company, empowering it to do about as it pleases with all the streets of the city, was sought to be railroaded through without the report being read. Councilman Summerland led this attempt, which was defeated through the firmness of other members of the Council, and the report was defeated. The first section of the previous ordinance, which it was intended to push through on the quiet, reads as follows:

The Los Angeles Electric Company, its successors and assigns, are hereby granted for the period of fifty years from the date of the passage of this ordinance, the right and are hereby authorized to use, erect and maintain masts, posts, cross-arms and electrical appliances for the transmission and use of electrical power along over and across, and to use, run and maintain wires and cables on, along, over and across, and to use, run and maintain wires, cables, conduits and electrical appliances under, the public streets, alleys, lanes and places, within the limits of said City of Los Angeles, for the purpose of generating and distributing electrical energy and for supplying the city and its inhabitants with electric light under provisions of section 2 of this ordinance.

The notorious Edelman case developed another remarkable feature yesterday. The accused offered no defense, his attorneys merely claiming that the prosecution had made no case, and asking the court to instruct the jury to that effect, which the judge did, but in spite of this the jury had not agreed up to a late hour last night, the report being that they stood eight for conviction, one for acquittal and three undecided. This action on part of the jury is a mute but very eloquent censure of the action of the bench, which we trust will be appreciated. The remarks which we made yesterday in regard to courts of justice apply very forcibly to this case, which has disgraced every respectable citizen of Los Angeles.

We publish this morning a number of interviews with citizens on the Sunday closing of saloons. As will be seen, opinions are much divided, but a majority of those talked with favor the movement and several give strong reasons for their opinion. The chief argument against the plan is that already referred to in THE TIMES, namely, the probability that a number of disorderly places would spring up just outside the city limits. A large majority of the citizens interviewed think that, in case the saloons are closed on Sundays, there should be a closed license.

The nominating convention of the Municipal Reform Association met yesterday and made some nominations, after which it adjourned until Wednesday.

day. The nominees for the Council are Robert McGarvin, Donald Innis, Dr. M. Hagan, W. H. Rhodes, J. Q. Tufts, C. H. Alford, F. N. Fauly, C. Frager and Fred Lourboune. Frager defeated Summerland in the Eighth Ward by 59 to 7 votes, although the latter had been straining every nerve to obtain the nomination. The nomination for Mayor was not reached. The gentlemen named, would, on the whole, make a fairly good Council. We defer further comment until the nominations are completed.

## CENSUS STATISTICS.

A Bulletin on the Financial Condition of Leading Cities.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—[By the Associated Press.] The financial condition in 1890 of 858 cities and large towns is shown in bulletin No. 14, issued today by the Census Office. Within a few days a supplemental bulletin will be issued showing the facts in relation to the remaining cities of this size. This, with the one published today, will represent 95 per cent. of the municipal debt of the United States. The general results for the 858 cities and towns are as follows: The bonded debt for 1890 shows an increase of 7 per cent. compared with 1880. On the other hand, the floating debt increased 17 per cent. The increase in the total debt in ten years is 4 per cent. The amount invested in sinking funds increased 28 per cent. The cash in the treasury increased 81 per cent, and the total available resources increased 50 per cent., since 1880.

The exhibit is as a whole a most satisfactory and gratifying one. During the last ten years the 858 cities and towns represented in the returns, by reducing their debt or increasing their resources, have bettered their condition financially to the amount of \$400,770,019. The Southern cities and towns increased their debts \$3,577,348, but increased their resources by \$420,697, making their net increase in debt \$3,166,651. The Western cities and towns, like the Southern, have increased both debts and resources. The increase in debts amounts to \$12,656,078; resources, \$11,581,885. The increase in debt of \$1,124,893, cities and towns considered in the Territories increased their debt by \$50,577 and increased their resources by \$3000, an increase in debt of \$47,577.

An interesting comparison of the annual interest charges of the different sections of the country is made. In the Southern States it has increased from 4.91 in 1880 to 5.56 per cent. in 1890; in the Western States it decreased from 5.78 to 5.50; in the territories from 5.82 to 7.08, a decrease of 8.72 per cent. The general average for the United States has fallen from 5.41 per cent. in 1880 to 4.63 per cent. in 1890, a decrease of .078 per cent.

## WORLD'S FAIR QUARRELS.

Director-General Davis Testified Before the Commission.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—[By the Associated Press.] The Congressional Committee to investigate the World's Fair management met again this morning. Director General Davis was in attendance and gave a full and comprehensive statement with reference to the site question and contemplated bureaus for the various departments of the fair. He considered any proposal to establish foreign bureaus at the expense of the Government to be against the spirit of the law. In his opinion there should be one recognized head of the fair, to the exclusion of standing committees.

President Baker of the Chicago Board of Trade, and a member of the local Board of Directors of the fair, talked at some length. He favored placing the fair in Jackson Park and agreed with Director-General Davis that a multiplicity of executive heads to the fair was injurious. Baker wound up by saying that he believed the National Commission had hindered rather than helped the work.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Commission today President Palmer presented the resolutions adopted by the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, protesting vigorously against the proposition of the local board to place a number of buildings on the lake front, and calling on the National Commission in its supervisory capacity to prevent it. At a joint conference this evening between representatives of the local directory, National Commission and Congressional Committee, Commissioner Martindale suggested that the South Park Commissioners be requested to permit the unrestricted use of Washington Park. A representative of the local board, however, read a report favoring Jackson Park and the lake front as against Washington Park, for the main site.

There was considerable discussion, but Martindale's motion was adopted. Tonight, nevertheless, the local directory held a meeting and resolved to recommend placing on the lake front all of the buildings which they moved last week to place there, excepting the Government building. This recommendation will go before the National Commission tomorrow.

## COLONIZING THE PENINSULA.

A Co-operative Community to Settle a Big Tract in California.

LAWRENCE (Kan.) Nov. 17.—[By the Associated Press.] Four hundred colonists left yesterday for Lower California. They take all of the requirements for co-operative farming and living, including 500 horses, a school teacher and a big community tent, which will be erected to shelter them till houses can be built. They are splendidly equipped.

Failure of Underwriters.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 17.—The Lumbermen and Manufacturers' Fire Insurance Company and the Mutual Fire Association were this morning placed in the hands of a receiver. The business of the companies was confined mostly to Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Illinois. The assets are \$150,000, largely in excess of liabilities.

## A Fire at Fresno.

FRESNO, Nov. 17.—Fire was discovered this morning in the rear of the United States Hotel. The building is owned by Jerry Ryan, and before the flames were extinguished the damage amounted to \$10,000, including Ryan's building, Cole's wholesale liquor store, Martinez's saloon and others. Insurance small.

## A Fatal Boiler Explosion.

READING (Pa.) Nov. 17.—At Martz this morning a boiler exploded. The building in which it was situated was wrecked. Henry Epler, Passman Hilbert and Charles Oswald were instantly killed and seven others badly injured.

We publish this morning a number of interviews with citizens on the Sunday closing of saloons. As will be seen,

## ON WALL STREET.

## The Money Market Becomes Much Easier.

A Very Light Day's Business in the Stock Exchange.

Several Minor Failures Caused by a Shrinkage in Values.

Baring Bros. Notify Their Boston Correspondents to Resume Business—The North River &amp; Bank Collapse.

By Telegraph to The Times.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—[By the Associated Press.] The stock market today, after having time to recover from the scare of Saturday, was much less active than for any day of the past two weeks, and the evident return of confidence caused a slow but material advance in values all along the line, notwithstanding the fact that there was great irregularity and feverishness throughout the entire day. There were two more failures announced, both due to shrinkage in values, but they had but slight effect.

Today's developments show conclusively that the market for a long time has been largely oversold, and bids and ostensible purchases were made by the bearish when the number of stocks called for could not be obtained in the market. The general opinion seems to be that it is now only a question with the investors of getting stocks at the present prices as the feeling of insecurity was almost subsided and a steady improvement may now be looked for on a sound basis.

Stocks opened comparatively free from excitement, strong and bidder for many leading stocks. Lackawanna, Burlington and Quincy, and Sugar Trust were the only stocks which showed a marked decline. At 10:30 Randall &amp; Wierum, brokers, suspended. The failure had no effect on the market. Wierum stated that the engagements of the firm are very small. He expects an early adjustment. The suspension of Randall &amp; Wierum was a great surprise to the street. The failure is said by friends of the firm to be due mainly to Randall's physical inability to be upon the floor of the Exchange. It is understood that arrangements are perfected to re-establish the house at an early day.

After the first half hour stocks were quiet, with an upward tendency. The weak stocks recovered, but the market continued irregular and feverish, though at 11 it was generally firm at something better than the opening. Stocks after 11 had a very ordinary appearance, while trading was moderate and firm. Advanced prices over the entire list were fractional. There was considerable irregularity, however, in Northern Pacific, preferred, and Sugar again developed a weakness, retiring 11.

At 11:20, Gregory, Ballou &amp; Co., brokers, failed. Gregory says that the cause of the suspension is shrinkage in stocks. He believes that the embarrassment is temporary only.

At noon money was at 5 and 6 per cent. Stocks were generally active and firm at the best figures of the morning, although a few unimportant stocks sold off under sales for the account of the suspended brokers.

Throughout the day money has been tight, ranging from 6 to 18 per cent., the last loan at 6. Stocks were quiet after 2:15, and firm without material change, and closed fairly active and firm to strong, at about the best prices of the day.

High London quotations and the buying of stocks by London houses caused a partial return of confidence in the stock market. This was increased by the understanding that Jay Gould, D. O. Mills, the Vanderbilts and other important interests would join hands in giving support to prices. It is also stated that a large pool in which Gould is interested has been a heavy buyer of Northern Pacific.

A special from London says that the Barings declare their financial position sound, now, as the banks have guaranteed three years' support. The firm will realize \$4,000,000 surplus. They now hold \$8,000,000 of the best commercial paper in the world. Their total liability is £21,000,000. It is considered that while they were embroiled in the steady depression in Argentina, to a considerable extent, the principal and precipitating cause of their trouble was Russia's withdrawal of £5,000,000 from the firm's accounts.

## EMBARRASSED BANKS.

The North River Concern Will Not Resume—The Manhattan.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—[By the Associated Press.] It was rumored on the street this evening that the Manhattan Bank had borrowed \$1,000,000 on loan certificates from the clearing-house. Officers of the bank would not talk on the subject, and President Loppan of the clearing-house, would not deny or affirm the rumor. It was said by several brokers that the Manhattan Bank was in a perfectly sound condition and the borrowed million was for the use of several of the bank's customers who offered gilt-edged security for the same.

This evening State Superintendent of Banking, Preston, said that it was definitely decided that the North River Bank would not resume. The directors were unable to secure the required funds. It was pretty well understood that this result was made necessary because of the stand taken by the Wall-street banks, which insisted that unless actual cash to the amount deposited in the bank was in the possession of the bank to meet demands the bank should not be allowed to clear through the clearing-house. Preston said that from a closer examination of the collaterals held by the bank as security for loans he had found that there would be a shrinkage in their actual value. This he believed, would make a nominal deficiency of about \$10,000.

## Application Postponed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Application for a receiver for the North River Bank is postponed till tomorrow, pending negotiations for a resumption of business.

## ANNUAL REPORTS.

## Last Year's Showing of the War Department.

Increased Appropriations Recommended or Coast Defenses.

An Expedition of Exploration to Be Sent to Alaska.

An Increased Necessity for Revenue Marine on the Pacific Coast—Docks and Navy Yards.

By Telegraph to The Times.

WASHINGTON (D. C.), Nov. 17.—[By the Associated Press.] In his annual report to the President, Secretary of War Proctor says:

The legislation of the present Congress affecting the army has been unusually important, and embraces pr-visions for linear promotions and professional examinations therefor, acts for the prevention of desertion, for the limitation of punishments under the Articles of War, and the improvement of courts-martial, and appropriations for additional funds for the manufacture of large guns and for the beginning of a system of coast defense.

By the act of October 1, 1890, promotions below the rank of a general officer are hereafter to be made lineally throughout each arm of the service. The operation of the law is suspended in the case of present first lieutenants only. While the advantages therefrom might have been in the case of regimental promotion, they were such as would prevail in a large army rather than in a small one and in war than in time of peace. On their present basis it certainly could not increase the *esprit de corps* of individual regiments. The change is one eminent, just, efficient, and is fittingly inaugurated in connection with its companion measure in the same act.

## EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION

That measure provides for a system of examinations for all officers of the army below the rank of major, and gives them their right to promotion and continuation on them. There are exceptional provisions, however, in the interests of officers who came in from the volunteer service. The measure as a whole is one of great importance to the efficiency and high professional standing of the officers of the army. Although in keeping with the practice of all the great European powers, it is a marked improvement in the theory, being based on a recognition of merit and capability. Heretofore officers have been entitled to promotion in regular rota, without any regard to competence or incompetence, efficiency or inefficiency. The new law makes no change in the rule of promotion by seniority, and the examination is no guarantee of promotion, but it does require an officer to show affirmatively his fitness for the advancement to which, if qualified, the law entitles him. It is believed that its tendency must be to increase the zeal and industry of young officers.

## COURTS MARTIAL

There have been three measures of particular importance to the administration of military justice. By the act of April 11 the time within which a person can be prosecuted for desertion has been limited to two years. The act of October 1, instituting summary courts for the trial of certain petty offenses, provides a prompt and very satisfactory method for the adjustment of such offenses. In the case of a soldier from a long period of confinement in the guard-house, and relieves the investigation of his case from the cumbersome machinery of a formal court-martial. The interests of the accused are carefully guarded by the terms of the law, and the right is especially reserved to him to demand and receive a trial before a court martial if he so desires.

In this connection I may remark that, in view of particular cases called to my attention where there seemed to have been a failure of justice in the trial of enlisted men, I caused an order to be issued on the 18th of March last directing that on the request of any enlisted man he should be detailed as counsel to defend him.

It may be interesting to note that, although the legislation referred to was enacted too late to have had effect during the present year, still, the number of courts martial were reduced to 1,783 the past year, from 1,864 the year before, a decrease of 217, or 11 per cent. This in itself is indicative of the improving tone of the army.

## COAST DEFENSE

It has been our traditional policy from the first to avoid entangling alliances. We are separated by an ocean from the powers which maintain great armies. The military resources of the nation have been so recently demobilized and its network of railroads so rapidly reduced that a concentration of troops on any threatened point that no hostile force is likely to seek an encounter with us on our own soil. A small army sent upon our shores could not hope for success; it is probable that any large one will meet the risk. We have, therefore, no cause to fear foreign invasions, are free from the necessity of maintaining large standing armies or fortifying against land attacks.

But our long coast line is peculiarly exposed to an attack from the sea. So long as an enemy can reach vulnerable points without exposing himself to our land forces he may inflict blow which will be difficult to parry, and which may be losses ill to be endured. No great civilized nation today has more just cause than ours to look well to the condition of its coast defenses, and none, since the civil war, has so wholly neglected them. It is a matter of congratulation that this national deficiency be given up to the attention of its merits, especially at a time, even though there is money, for its proper preparation.

## LAND BATTERIES

A modern land battery constitutes a permanent defense upon a battle-field, chosen in advance, where no flanking is possible and where an enemy must force his way or abandon the attack. In such a case the test of ships of war is placed under every disadvantage. The channel selected where their deployment is difficult, while they are at the center of a concentrated fire from many dispersed guns. Modern inventions in the use of electricity, high explosives, and in rifled mortars, have resulted strongly in favor of the comparative resisting strength of land and naval batteries, and naval forces. They cannot be blown up by dynamite nor sunk by vertical fire. They can support any weight of armament, and can protect themselves by any weight of earth or stone or iron. For accurate aim they have the solid earth for a foundation. They also have the cooperative aid of our own navy of torpedo boats and submarine boats, and other accession means of defense. When our principal cities, our harbors and our navy yards are thus protected, then our coast will be safe, and our navy and our interests will have safe ports of refuge, where they can be repaired, recalled and refitted.

The efficiency of land defenses is no experiment. It was the firm wise policy of the Government, previous to the Civil War, to maintain coast fortifications entirely competent to resist the vessels of war of that period. They are the cheapest to build; they are the easiest to maintain; they are always in position, and ready for service. They are needed to protect our coast and armed, needs for repair and no renewals. Outlays for coast defense are investments which yield large interest in the form of insurance, with little deterioration to principal. As the sole object of harbor fortifications is defense, its construction should at least keep pace with, if not precede, every other preparation; for it has been said, and that while we may afford to be deficient in means of offense, we can not afford to be defenseless.

## THE FORTIFICATION ACT

Under the fortification act of last session provisions for forty-eight mortars in three groups of sixteen each, and for three of the new long-range guns will be prepared in New York harbor; for one group of mortars and one gun in Boston harbor; and for one group of mortars and two guns in San Francisco. As this is a matter in which makeshifts from year to year are both ex-

pensive and destructive of the object to be attained, I trust that a fixed policy will be adopted in the matter of reasonable yearly appropriation for the completion of the work on which the nation is but just entering. With such a policy manufacturers could safely put in the necessary plants and be able to furnish material at a cheaper rate. With an annual appropriation of eight millions, the work of construction and emplacement of guns and mortars, works of torpedo defense, for the whole coast, can be carried on, and in ten years our principal harbors and cities rendered reasonably secure.

## DESERTIONS.

The number of desertions from the army for the twelve months ended September 30 was 2088, as against 2751 for the same period last year, a decrease of 24 per cent. This result is due to such improvements in the service as could be accomplished under existing legislation. The act of Congress entitled "An Act to prevent desertions, and other purposes," was passed on June 2, 1888, was passed too late to have had much effect up to this date. Because of the time required to work out its details, the general orders to carry it into operation were not issued till July 29, and could hardly become fully effective at once. The figures, however, for August and September were 838, and for October and November 1000, which were passed too late to have had much effect up to this date. Because of the time required to work out its details, the general orders to carry it into operation were not issued till July 29, and could hardly become fully effective at once. 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## THE REFORMERS.

Meeting of the Nominating Committee.

## MAKING UP THE TICKET.

Nominations for Members of the Board of Education and Councilmen—Other Places to Be Filled.

The Nominating Committee of the Municipal Reform Association met in the courtroom of one of the City Justices last evening for the purpose of placing in nomination a full complement of city officers.

It was nearly 8 o'clock before the committee was called to order by Chairman Bosbysheen.

The first business transacted was to pass a resolution excluding all outsiders from the room. This was done on the ground that the room was too small to admit of both committee and outsiders. It took nearly two minutes to clear the room.

George Brown was elected sergeant-at-arms. He was given instructions to admit only delegates. The door was then locked.

A call of the roll disclosed the fact that there were eighty-three committee-men present.

H. W. Hellman moved that the sergeants-at-arms be paid \$2.50 per evening for his services. This idea was antagonized by several committee-men, but was finally adopted.

J. G. Griffith thought that before any business was transacted the first thing to do was to raise some subscriptions. He said that air dry between \$200 and \$300. He thought that fifteen minutes should be devoted to raising subscriptions, and therefore he made a motion to that effect.

R. Dunnigan opposed the motion. He said that the object of the meeting was to select a number of gentlemen to run the city government without robbing the people.

C. S. Woodhead favored Mr. Griffith's motion. More money, he said, could be raised in fifteen minutes in the hall than could be raised on the streets in half a day.

The motion of Mr. Griffith prevailed, and a recess was taken for fifteen minutes.

When the meeting was again called to order, the following communication was read:

*D. Gilber's Dexter*—DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned members of the Municipal Reform Association Committee of One Hundred from Ward One, request that you resign from the committee at once for the reason that your name may be presented for nomination for an important office.

This communication was signed by seven members of the committee from the First Ward.

Mr. Dexter arose and stated that he had joined this reform movement for reform and he proposed to stay with it all the way through. He therefore, he said, would decline to resign from the committee.

The communication was then tabled.

The Finance Committee reported the collection of \$55.60.

On motion of Dr. Sinsabaugh, it was decided to make further nominations for office.

Mr. Lichtenberger said he hoped that no more nominations would be made in fun. Some he thought had been.

## NOMINATIONS.

Names were then suggested as follows:

For Auditor—F. E. Lopez, W. W. Robinson.

Board of Education—First Ward, W. T. Laubel; Second Ward, Charles E. Day; Prof. Richard Weiller; Third Ward, George R. Shatto; Ross Hansen; Fourth Ward, George S. Mulligan; Fifth Ward, J. E. Boat; Sixth Ward, Judge Bearden; Seventh Ward, H. E. Storer; Eighth Ward, J. R. McManis; Ninth Ward, Dr. E. C. Barber.

Councilmen—First Ward, John McGraw; Robert McGarvin; Second Ward, D. Innis; Third Ward, M. H. Hagan; Fourth Ward, Mark Jones; Fifth Ward, J. P. Dunlap; Sixth Ward, J. Q. Fife; Seventh Ward, C. H. Alford; Eighth Ward, F. N. Bauly; T. A. Stomus; Ninth Ward, Theodore Summerland; Charles Prager; Tenth Ward, Fred Lambourn; Sam Rees; Street Superintendent—T. Weisenberger; Alexander Erwin, A. McNally, Matt Carr, A. H. Miller.

City Clerk—M. F. Stiles, F. G. Teed, Robert McGregor.

City Engineer—Ed Lowndes, J. H. Dockweiler, J. P. Culver, E. T. Wright, G. M. D. Fisher.

City Auditor—F. W. Potts, R. Blidell, F. E. Lopez, C. W. Wilkins, W. W. Robinson, Fred Harkness, J. D. Shieck.

City Attorney—C. McFarland, E. H. Benney, Judge Cochran, J. P. Dunlap, F. H. Hagan, C. H. Alford, M. Whaling.

City Treasurer—M. D. Johnson, L. H. Polk, James C. Keys.

City Assessor—J. M. Gunn, J. Gaffey, R. Blidell, W. J. A. Smith, John Fisher.

City Tax Collector—Len Thompson, A. Ramish.

Mayor—H. T. Hazard, E. W. Jones, E. P. Johnson, J. H. Bryant.

## NO CHANGE WANTED.

G. J. Griffith moved that the rules be suspended, and that a Mayor be nominated first.

H. D. Barrows opposed the motion. He saw no reason why any change should be made in the order of business.

The chair ruled the motion out of order.

R. Dunnigan moved that the committee proceed to ballot, the chairman of each delegation announcing the vote of the ward upon each ward being called. The motion was carried.

The several ward delegations then proceeded to elect a chairman.

## BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Nominations were then made as follows:

Board of Education—First Ward, W. T. Yambie; Second Ward, Charles E. Day; Third Ward, George R. Shatto; Fourth Ward, Eugene German; Fifth Ward, J. E. Boat; Sixth Ward, J. R. Bearden; Seventh Ward, H. E. Storer; Eighth Ward, J. R. McManis; Ninth Ward, Dr. E. C. Barber.

## FOR COUNCILMEN.

In the First Ward the candidates for Council received votes as follows: John McGraw 44, Robert McGarvin 41. The First Ward cast 7 votes for McGraw and 1 for McGarvin. Therefore, the ward had a Councilman put upon it by the body whom they did not desire.

R. Dunnigan said that he would oppose any attempt to make McGarvin's nomination unanimous, as he did not think there had been a fair poll.

C. H. Alford moved that, to satisfy the First Ward, another poll be taken. The motion prevailed.

After some brief speeches as to who the parties were, the second poll was taken, resulting as follows: McGarvin 54, McGraw 27. McGarvin's nomination was not made unanimous. Donald Innis was unanimously nominated for Council from the Second Ward. Dr. H. Hagan from the Third Ward. In the Fourth Ward were four candidates, the result of the poll being: Hagan 42, Jones 3, Ward 55, Ponet 24. No candidate having received a majority of the votes, a second poll was taken, resulting as follows: Rhodes 55, Ponet 31, Jones 1, Ward 11. Mr. Rhodes' nomination was made unanimous.

J. Q. Prager was unanimously nominated for Council from the Fifth Ward, C. H. Alford from the Sixth Ward. The Seventh Ward was granted further time.

For the Eighth Ward, C. Prager was nominated for the Council, the result of the poll being: Prager 59, Summerland 7, Murphy 10.

For the Ninth Ward, Fred Lambourn was nominated for the Council by acclamation. For the Seventh Ward, F. N. Fauly was also nominated by acclamation.

## WOULD NOT ADJOURN.

This concluded the Councilmanic ticket. The question that then came up was as to adjournment. Some wanted to adjourn till Wednesday evening at 7:30 p.m., while others desired to nominate Henry Hazard before any adjournment was taken. For a time pandemonium reigned.

Finally, the chairman of the committee adjourned it until Wednesday evening at 7:30 p.m. The motion was then defeated. For full half an hour motions of one kind and another were made. At length the ballot was proceeded with for Street Superintendent, resulting as follows:

W. J. Brown 34, T. Weisenberger 18, A.

McNally 10, A. H. Miller 5, Matt Carr 4, E. H. Hutchinson 4.

It was plainly evident that the ticket could not be completed without at least ten days' work. Therefore, when a motion to adjourn was made it carried almost unanimously.

Bonsall.

LOS ANGELES, NOV. 17.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] I see that Maj. Bonsall is spoken of for Street Superintendent. This city will do its self a service by putting so capable and reliable a man in that place. I have known the major twenty years, and fully and heartily endorse him. He is level-headed and has had the training and information requisite to fill the place to the interest of the taxpayers. If he is put in charge I am sure the people will be glad to see something for their money and the city is shown where the money is put. There is not a suspicion against his integrity. I am heart and soul for him. A TAXPAYER.

## THE COURTS.

THE EDELMAN CASE IN THE HANDS OF THE JURY.

All Collateral Evidence Ruled Out by Judge Wade—The Case of the Sloop Lou—The Vessel Forfeited—Notes.

The trial of Henry W. Edelman was resumed yesterday in Department Six. All of the morning and a portion of the afternoon was spent by the attorneys in the case arguing the question of the admission of collateral testimony. Judge Wade finally overruled the request of the prosecution temporarily.

The first witness that the prosecution placed on the stand was C. Seaver of Pomona. He swore that during 1888 while a big whip under his arm.

"Do you know what?" "I am," was the half apprehensive reply.

"Here's two dollars—send me your paper, for me," he said.

Yes, he went on, "our daughter was sick and like to die; she dropped and drew pale and weak, and had headaches, no appetite, back ached, hands and feet like ice, couldn't sleep, and with cold and we thought she had consumption. I made him a tea from what we had, and it removed fevers.

The defendant's attorneys objected to the introduction of this collateral testimony, and the point was argued for some time. The Court finally sustained the objection.

This is a great point in the defendant's favor.

C. W. Blake and Jabez Banbury were further examined, but no new points were brought out.

L. B. Cohn was also placed upon the stand, but his mind was still a blank as to where from whom he received the fraudulent warrant he cashed. All endeavor to extract from him the name of the man from whom he received the forged warrant.

For a Book of 100 pages on Woman: Her Diseases, and How to Cure them; sent sealed plain envelope inclose ten cents, in stamp, to WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, NO. 600 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

## PERSONALS.

T. A. Rice and wife are guests at the Hollenbeck.

George H. Ballou of San Diego is at the Hollenbeck.

Charles F. Hinds and wife of San Diego have rooms at the Hollenbeck.

E. L. Drexel, J. W. Oliver and H. A. Parsons of New York are at the Nadeau.

Col. elect Markham was in the city yesterday, as usual, had a levee. Col. Markham expects to go to San Francisco very shortly.

Gen. Job T. Cutting, member of Congress from the Fourth District, expects to leave for San Francisco today.

Every family should use EUCALYPTA.

Coffee.

We buy our coffee green and roast fresh every few days.

For sale or lease Mocha and Java or Costa Rica, or old Gold in Rio.

BOWEN & CHILDRESS, 538 and 540 S. Spring.

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# Pasadena Edition.

BY MAIL, \$9 A YEAR.

NOVEMBER 18, 1890.

BY CARRIER: { PER MONTH \$5  
PER YEAR \$15.

## HOME HAPPENINGS.

### Something About the Fire Alarm System.

#### LOCATION OF THE BOXES.

Some Weeks Before It is in Working Order—Notes and Comment on Local Topics—Brevities.

Now that the contract has been let for the construction of a fire-alarm telegraph system it may be of interest to the public to know some details relating thereto.

The Rhodes & Keese Electric and Supply Company will do the work for \$3975. The Gamewell system, which is in successful operation in towns and cities all over the country, will be used. The apparatus will include seventeen of the best non-interference boxes, No. 4 tower-bell striker, visual indicator with a fifteen-inch gong attached, with suitable battery, switches, galvanometer, etc., to make the system complete, using ground connections to each box.

The system will be divided into two circuits and so arranged in the engine house that should an accident occur, such as the breaking of the line or anything that would open the circuit, the operator in charge can immediately switch out the disabled portion, thereby keeping one-half of the system in working order until repairs can be made. The poles will be twenty-five feet long, of surfaced redwood, and will be placed not more than 200 feet apart. They will be neatly painted. Where wires cross the railway tracks they will be placed not less than thirty feet from the ground.

The alarm boxes will be located at the following places: Intersections of Orange Grove avenue and Walnut street; California avenue at its intersections with Pasadena and Mareno avenues; Dayton street at engine house; Colorado street at intersections with Fair Oaks, Mareno and Madison avenues; Fair Oaks and Chestnut street, Mareno avenue and Villa street, Los Robles and Walnut street, Lake avenue, East Side, south of railroad; Euclid avenue and Center street, east side of Broadway near Pasadena Manufacturing Company's mill.

The work will be hurried through as rapidly as possible, but some weeks will elapse before the system will be in working order. The apparatus must be ordered from Boston, but the chief delay is expected in the matter of securing poles, which are in great demand now, and hard to obtain promptly.

#### NOTES AND COMMENT.

Horse clipping is now in order.

The Colorado-street paving scheme is in statu quo.

The fruit men are living high on the result of this season's great yield.

Pasadena's fire alarm system will be one of the best the electricians know how to turn out.

The fact that the vacant stores and dwellings are being rented at good prices may be regarded as one of the signs of the times.

The Board of Trade has called a meeting for tomorrow afternoon. It is well to thus show the public now and then that such an organization still exists.

Notwithstanding the fact that this has been an off year, Pasadena Republicans can enjoy their Thanksgiving turkey with the usual relish. Pasadena knows what's what.

Pasadena will be treated to plenty of first-class amusements this winter by local talent. The town is blessed with an abundance of histrioic talent far above the standard of the average amateur.

The latter half of November—Indian summer back East, here typical winter weather. Bright, warm sunshine; days so mild that the ladies have no need of wraps or the men of overcoats. Delightful weather for riding, driving, tennis and other outdoor sports. Truly Southern California is the place to live.

"The jubilant days of victory," says an exchange, "are not all roses to the successful candidate. After the vituperation and strain of the campaign a district or a whole State, it is not until after the election that the real trouble begins. Then every step is dogged and every move he makes he encounters appeals on the behalf of the hundred and one applicants for every place which his influence is supposed to control. A man then feels sometimes like crying out 'Save me from my friends.' More than one candidate from Pasadena who was successful in the late contest will add 'amen.'

The effect of the McKinley Bill on the price of cigars has made pipe and cigarette smoking in Pasadena more common. Smokers now feel justified in using a pipe, English fashion, in public when formerly they were used in offices or the seclusion of one's private apartments. In this connection the New York Sun predicts that it will not be long before the smokers of Havana cigars protest. It says: "It is a curious and inexplicable thing that a cigarette or a pipe will spoil the flavor of the best cigar that was ever made. All smokers are aware of this. A man with a cigarette can spoil the comfort of fifty cigar smokers, and a pipe of strong tobacco will ruin the flavor of every cigar within reach. Hence Mr. McKinley is in a fair way to be referred to by men at all hours of the day and night for a long while to come."

#### BREVITIES.

The sun still shines. Yesterday's overland was eight hours late.

The Chimes of Normandy was re-

hearsed last night at the Universalist Church.

Not a sign of rain for over two weeks.

Bacquets has plenty of Pasadena admirers.

Bacquets are wanted for decorating the Webster ball room.

A number of tennis players were on the court yesterday afternoon.

Some handsome turnouts were noticed on the streets yesterday.

The local dramatic club will appear in the Opera house the night of the 29th.

Rev. S. M. Davis lectured last night in the Tabernacle on "Gen. Grant and the Great Rebellion."

J. W. Scoville will erect a handsome residence on the south side of Colorado court this winter.

The poultry business is picking up in Pasadena. Considerable attention is being given to the raising of fine fowl.

A meeting of the North Pasadena Reading Circle will be held in Thomas Hall Friday evening. An interesting programme has been arranged.

Mr. Bonner, who enjoys an enviable reputation as a weather prophet, says we will have clear weather until the next new moon almost a month away.

Judge Nelson urges that Pasadena should have been built about a mile nearer the mountains. Then, he says, the storm water couldn't get in its work.

The annual congregational meeting of the First Presbyterian Church will be held this afternoon. A large attendance is desired as business of special importance will come up.

Rev. S. M. Davis of Chicago, whose Sunday evening lecture was so heartily enjoyed, will speak tonight at the Tabernacle on "An Evening with the Stars." The lecture will be illustrated with stereopticon views.

A special meeting of the Athletic Club will be held tonight. The programme for the Thanksgiving day sports will be definitely decided upon. There are a number of new applications for membership awaiting action.

Work will be begun today on Judge J. F. Nelson's new residence on Fair Oaks avenue north of the Painter.

Col. Markham has returned from a hunting trip feeling much refreshed and invigorated.

David Hixon and his medical advisor, W. R. Manz, are now located at the Los Angeles House.

W. F. Fairbanks, of East Burke, Vt., arrived in town Sunday evening. He is on his way to San Diego, where he will spend the winter.

Miss Elsie Pratt will celebrate her fifth birthday today by giving a party to a number of her young friends at the residence of her parents, Col. and Mrs. H. E. Pratt, in Olivewood.

Misses Zetta Ross, Hattie and Eleanor Tuttle and Minnie Jordan, of the Heathman, Los Angeles, spent Sunday at Hesperia, the guests of Gus Leue. They returned home the same evening. The young ladies report that it snowed hard at Hesperia, but the trip was nevertheless delightful, due in part to the obliging Santa Fe officials.

## HERE AND THERE.

### Some Passing Points Caught on the Fly.

#### HOW TO MAKE BUSINESS BOOM.

Invest Money in Real Estate—The Markham Guards Want to Go to Sacramento—Items About People You Know.

A gentleman, who is thoroughly conversant with the needs and requirements of the town, observed yesterday that all that is needed to make business lively here this winter is for some far-seeing capitalist to make some investments in the business part of town and in the outlying districts and let the public know of it. Others would follow suit, confidence in local real estate would be re-established and property hereabouts would begin to bring what it is worth.

Said the gentleman: "If I had \$10,000 loose just now I would invest it here and in real estate and make it pay good interest. It wouldn't require more than that to start the ball rolling and good times would surely follow. They are certainly coming, the only question is how soon. It ought to be this winter."

Company B. N. G. C., which is now very properly designated as the Markham Guards, wants to act as an escort to Gov.-elect Markham when he journeys to Sacramento in January to be inaugurated. The members are all enthusiastic over the idea, which might well be carried out. Col. Markham should have a guard of honor, and it should be composed of this company of his friends and neighbors who acted in a similar capacity during the campaign and who aided materially in rolling up the big home majority for the popular candidate.

PERSONALS.

Jesse Marsh was up from Los Angeles yesterday on business. Mr. and Mrs. A. Healy and Frank Healy have returned to Pasadena. Manager Merrill of the Raymond is expected to arrive in Pasadena soon. Col. Markham has returned from a hunting trip feeling much refreshed and invigorated.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

SAN PEDRO, Nov. 17, 1890. The following were the arrivals and departures for the p. st yesterday four hours:

Arrived—Nov. 16, steamer B. W. Leland, from San Francisco and way. 21 tons beans to P. S. Co.; steamer Leand, from San Francisco and way. 21 tons beans to P. S. Co.; steamer Leland, 20 tons of merchandise to P. S. Co.; Nov. 17, steamer Los Angeles, from San Francisco and way.

Left—Nov. 16, steamer Bonita, from San Francisco and way. 21 tons beans to P. S. Co.; steamer Leland, 20 tons beans to P. S. Co.

Sailed—Nov. 16, steamer Bonita, Leland, to San Francisco and way, merchandise to P. S. Co.; steamer Los Angeles, Leland, to San Francisco and way. 21 tons beans to P. S. Co.; steamer Leland, 20 tons of merchandise to P. S. Co.

Due to sail—Nov. 18, steamer Pomona, to San Diego, passengers and merchandise to P. C. S. S. Co.

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## THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

End of the Great Miscellaneous Sale.

HURRY UP BEFORE IT IS OVER.

Every One of Our Departments is Booming Including the Drugs—See Our Big List of Nickel Bargains.

PEOPLE'S STORE, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1890.

Hurry up, before the curtain is rung down. Today ends the Great Miscellaneous Sale, and the rare opportunity of getting double your money's worth for 5c, 10c and 15c will pass into the bygones and be a thing of remembrance only. Lots of the best are still on hand. Everyone's taste don't run alike—some have taken one thing while others have another, see a pretty good assortment is still on hand. Today being the close of the sale there will undoubtedly be a big rush, so get around early. Yesterday was a repetition of Saturday all over the house. Every department was booming, and none more than the Drug Department. Our great sale of drugs continues. Another immense invoice will be in during the week, so you won't have to wait long for what we may be out of at the present time.

Drugs at Proper Prices.

Aqua Ammonia, not home-made rot.

Ayer's Aspiraparia, per bottle, 10c.

Ayer's Puff, per bottle, 50c.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, per bottle, 40c.

Alum, powdered, per pound, 15c.

Borax, powdered, per pound, 10c.

Hair Curlers, 10c, 15c and 20c.

Pocket Comb with slide, 5c.

Pineapple Extract, 10c.

Beer, Wine, Liqueur, Whiskey, per bottle, 60c.

Benzine Rum, imported, this is not home-made rot, 15c.

Cologne, Hoyt's, small, per bottle, 10c.

Cream, Oriental, Gouraud's, per bottle, 80c.

Pierced Golden Medical Discovery, per package, 10c.

Whisky Broth, 10c.

Tamico Bro. ms., 10c.

Golden Palm Soap, per bar, 10c.

Cure, Warner's Safe, per bottle, 10c.

Cure, Piso's Consumption, per bottle, 15c.

Castile Soap, mottled, per bar, 10c.

Creme Tartar, chemically pure, per package, 10c.

Expectant, J. H. J.'s, per bottle, 10c.

Extract, Malt, Waupold's, per bottle, 10c.

Flower Soap, per bar, 10c.

Hand Brushes, each, 5c.

Bone Hand Brushes, each, 10c.

Fenwick's Syrup, per bottle, 80c.

"Caraway, 1-lb cans, per tin, 10c.

Gum Camphor, per piece of 1/2 pound, 10c.

Hair Remover, H. H.'s, per bottle, 50c.

Tooth Brushes, each, 5c.

Comb, all kinds, each, 5c and 10c.

Insect Powder, Dalmatian, pkgs of 1/4

" pound, 10c.

Linen, Mitchell's, Q. s, per bottle, 60c.

Maltine, Plain, per bottle, 10c.

Coca Cure, 10c.

Cuticura Soap, per cake, 15c; per box, 45c.

Magnesia, Husband's, per bottle, 25c.

Mouth Camphor, per box, 5c.

Ointment, Cuticura, per box, 25c.

Pineapple Extract, per bottle, 12c.

Cure, M. Young's of Boyle Heights will deliver an address, subject, "Some Features of the Successful Work."

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A. G. Strain will begin next week to make a trail up the Santa Anita Cañon to his camp on the San Joaquin River. This will be easier and safer than the trail by the Little Santa Cañon. It will go up from the vicinity of Arcadia.

The house of Gordon Bros., merchant tailors, No. 118 South Spring street, has recently changed hands, being bought by Sol Gordon of San Francisco. Mr. Gordon is a rating business man and will make things jump.

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